Abstract

An energy conversion magnetic circuit is constituted with magnet pole pieces of magnets or armatures which are in parallel with respect to the shaft to obtain a dynamic force or an electromotive force. The magnetic circuit for a generator or an electric motor has a rotating shaft, a plurality of supporters fixedly mounted in a perpendicular direction to the circumference of the rotating shaft, a plurality of rotors arranged in parallel with respect to the shaft on each end of the plurality of supporters to be rotated by attraction force and repulsion force of a magnetic field, and a plurality of armatures having a coil wound on the body thereof. The coil is mounted at an interval outside the rotors and receives induced alternate magnetic flux of the rotors to generate a rectangular wave electromotive force or to obtain a high torque with input of electrical energy. The alternate magnetic flux generated when rotated, and magnet pole piece are arranged in parallel with the rotating shaft